

# THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

VOL. 7.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1861.

NO. 6.

## THE BRITISH COLONIST

IS PUBLISHED  
EVERY MORNING,  
(Sundays Excepted)  
AT VICTORIA, V. I.

TERMS:

Per Annum, in advance, by Mail, \$10.00  
For Six Months, \$6.00  
Per Week, payable to the Carrier, 25  
Single Copies, 10

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the most reasonable terms.

## THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Is furnished to Subscribers for \$6 a year; \$1 for six months; \$2 50 for three months; payable in advance.

NOTICE:

L. P. FISHER is our only authorized Agent for the collecting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco.

AGENTS.

M. R. Mayer,	Nanaimo,
S. T. Tilley,	New Westminster,
H. Nelson,	Yale,
B. Brailey,	Fort Alexander,
Robinson's Express,	Similkameen,
M. Merritt,	Fort Hope,
T. M. Loop,	Lillooet,
T. Cooper,	Port Douglas,
Capt. Peterson,	Lytton City,
L. P. Fisher,	San Francisco,
G. Street and F. Algar,	London,

LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, Oct. 12, 1861.

"Nothing so difficult as a beginning," says Lord Byron—an axiom to which, at the present time, I (having but little to make a commencement out of) most cordially subscribe. We have been lately living in the midst of such tremendous events, crowding upon each other with so much rapidity that public attention is not easily satisfied with ordinary occurrences. As during the great war people were disappointed if they did not read or hear every morning of a great victory in the Peninsula or of the capture, burning and destroying of a hostile squadron, so now we need either an invasion of Austria or an expedition by Garibaldi, to prevent us from declaring with a yawn to Brown as we speed in the matinal train or bus to business, "the papers are uncommonly stupid this morning." Even the unhappy war in the dis-United States fails to supply the necessary excitement. That "battle" which is always "imminent" has not yet come off, and for the present we have ceased to believe in the oft-repeated cry of "wolf, wolf."

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.

As far as the metropolis is concerned we have had the unusual excitement of a contest for the Lord Mayoralty. Such a thing as a contest under ordinary circumstances is never dreamt of. But on the present occasion it was gravely whispered that Sir H. Muggeridge, the Alderman next on the list, was not quite the man to worthily represent the city of London in the eyes of illustrious strangers whom the Great Exhibition of 1862 would necessarily bring to the metropolis. Still it may be doubtful whether such a cause would have been sufficient to have induced Sir W. Cubitt, the present Lord Mayor, to have put himself forward for a re-election without some greater honor or in contingency. Such a contingency was to be found in the custom of conferring a baronetcy on the Lord Mayor, when the Prince of Wales comes of age—the possibility of this will add no doubt to the ardor of the contest. However, as it is necessary to send up to the Court of Alderman two names for that august body to choose from, it was thought that if the two names, Sir H. Muggeridge and Sir W. Cubitt, were sent up the Court actuated by a desire to keep the beaten track might choose the former. To obviate this, Sir P. Laurie's name, in spite of a protest on his part, was added to the candidates, and in conjunction with Sir W. Cubitt's was returned by an enormous majority. As Sir Peter Laurie had declared his intention of not filling the office even if elected, Sir W. Cubitt was declared Lord Mayor for the coming year. Much bitterness was displayed on both sides, and a general impression prevailed that Sir H. Muggeridge had not met the fair treatment he had a right to expect. Of one thing, however, there was no doubt, and that is, that he was not the man fit to dispense the civic hospitalities in an extraordinary year, and so perhaps the matter has turned out for the best.

SPEECHES

There is really so little to interest you in domestic affairs that I merely allude to the various speeches which have been made at different agricultural meetings, that you may understand what is engaging our thoughts at home. Two great questions seem to have absorbed the rhetorical powers of the various speakers: the unhappy war in the United States, and the supply of cotton to be obtained from India. On the latter question Lord Lyveden, at Northampton, delivered his soul, but only advanced the old arguments about the necessity of facilitating the transport of cotton in India to the coast. Captain Clive, at the dinner of the Ludlow Agricultural Association, also dwelt strongly upon the disastrous effects the war in America had already worked on our commerce, and insisted that we owed it to ourselves and to India to promote cotton cultivation in that country. The same tone pervaded the speech of Lord W. Graham at the Ledbury Agricultural Society. Speeches have also been delivered by the Duke of Newcastle at Nottingham, by Lord Wodehouse at Kimberley, and by Mr. Clay at Hull, eulogistic of the volunteers. Most of these speakers drew a lesson from the recent panic at Bull's Run, which they quoted as an example of how little could be done by

even brave men without discipline, drill, and mutual confidence. Mr. Clay, however, attributed the disappearance of the periodical invasion panics, which disgraced England, to the formation of the volunteer corps. There is a rumor that in consequence of the efficiency of several of the volunteer battalions, a serious proposal for the reduction of the Regular Army is to be made to Parliament next year. Such a thing is quite possible, but is scouted by all men of sense. Colonel M'Murdo has already protested in a very short but able speech against it. Mr. Lindsay delivered a lecture on "America and Americans" at the Mechanics Institute of North Shields, in which he vindicated the character of the Americans and defended the Southern States; insisted that the separation of the North and South was a necessity, and went even so far as to propose as a remedy for our present cotton difficulty that England should recognize the Confederate States. This last "notion" of the honorable member does not appear to have met with the approbation of the public.

REFORM.

In the midst of these serious questions you would think we had not much time to look after our own domestic wants. But you little know John Bull if you think so. We are threatened with a new Reform crusade, and Mr. Lindsay, the indefatigable, gives the first faint sound of it. In a recent speech to his constituents he dwelt upon the necessity of retrenchment and economy, and declared that these two desirable requisites were only to be obtained by a reformed House of Commons. Mr. Scholefield re-echoed the note at Birmingham, but declared that the present House of Commons was so very good in every respect that one felt inclined to ask, why then reform it? But these are only the few premonitory growls. In a few days the thunder cloud is to burst at Newcastle, at a grand dinner to be given by the Reformers to Earl Russell. In spite of former defeats, and of his being practically shelved by his recent elevation to the Upper House, poor little Johnny must have his finger in the Reform pie, and indulge his vanity even at the hazard of thrusting a most fidgeting thorn into Lord Palmerston's side. Never was there a time when the nation cared so little for a Reform Bill. Frightened by what is happening in America, people here are not by any means inclined to play with such edged tools as universal suffrage and vote by ballot. Yet, notwithstanding this, Lord John, to keep his name in the mouths of men and to earn a little fleeting popularity, is about to revive a question now at rest, but which once roused will not be so easily lulled to rest again.

COTTON SUPPLY.

These, then, have been our principal topics for reflection during the last fortnight; but the cotton supply is the one which has, to the ousting of all the rest, kept a firm hold of the public mind. Day by day the fact is being realized that unless we get fresh supplies of cotton our operatives must be without employment in the winter. Already the mills in Manchester and the other manufacturing districts of Lancashire and the West Riding are working only half time; a precautionary measure in which even the work people themselves have readily acquiesced. Can we get sufficient cotton from India to tide over the winter? that is the question, and no one answers it. \*

QUARTER'S REVENUE.

While these difficulties stare us in the face we have another rather unpleasant fact in the decrease of the Quarter's Revenue. The returns for the quarter which has just expired show a net decrease of £2,056,934, as compared with the corresponding period in 1860. There are special causes to account for the chief portion of this falling-off. There is a decrease, for example, of £1,290,000 in income tax. But it is to be observed, firstly, that the impost has been reduced from 10d. to 9d. in the pound; secondly, that last year two quarterly payments were levied in the September quarter; and, thirdly, that the unusually late period at which the vote was taken in the past session has considerably retarded the process of collection. In excise, again, there is a decrease of £568,000. But last year the Chancellor of the Exchequer availed himself of the malt credit, an operation which could not be repeated; moreover, the harvest of 1860 was specially disastrous as regarded malt and hops, the duties upon which commodities have been consequently less than usually productive. There is a decrease of £40,000 on stamps and of £6000 on taxes. The net decrease upon the 12 months amounts to £1,003,817. During the two remaining quarters we may expect a diminution of revenue from the reduction of the income tax of £500,000, and from the repeal of the paper duty of £700,000, so that, if there were no counterbalancing agencies at work, the national income would probably be about £2,200,000 less in 1861-2 than in 1860-1. This will be a very pretty condition of the public finances for Mr. Gladstone to put before the House in April next, especially as the abolition of paper duty was entirely his own doing.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Disordered Stomach, Torpid Liver.—Under every roof these terrors sometimes dwell; the peer and the pauper are alike obnoxious to them. If every household possessed these digestive Pills, how much annoyance would be spared, how much irritation averted, how many quarrels escaped! A "disordered stomach doth the mind inflame." These Pills operate equally on every disturbed function, and do not confine their powers to any particular organ; the stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels, blood, brain, and muscles, alike derive wholesome tone from this alternative preparation, which is entirely free from mercury and every other noxious ingredient. Any member of a family, without regard to age or sex, delicacy or vigor, may therefore use these Pills with the greatest safety and utmost confidence.

BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS.—A clergyman writing from Morristown, Ohio, speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," says:

"Last Spring I feared my lungs were becoming dangerously involved, and until I used your Troches could not preach a sermon of ordinary length, without hoarseness; but now (with the assistance of 'Troches') I have in the past five weeks preached some forty sermons."

## E. STAMP & CO.

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS

To the following Goods, received

EX "RETRIEVER."

ALE, ALLSOPP'S E. I. PALE—Bottled by Friend, quarts and pints.

ALLSOPP'S, in hds.

BASS' NO. 3 BURTON ALE, in hds and bbls.

BASS' do. Bottled, to arrive.

BYASS' PALE, in cases, quarts and pints.

PORTER, BYASS' in cases, quarts and pint.

BARCLAY'S STOUT, in cases, quarts, and pints.

SHERRY and PORT, Ex "Anna Krell," "Kathir Chief," and "True Briton," of all qualities, in cases and cases.

CLARET, SUPERB CHATEAU LA ROSE, in cases.

CHAMPAGNE, JACQUESSON & FILS, q'ts and pints, at \$12 50.

GIN, SWAYNE'S OLD TOM, in hds. and cases.

RUM, DEMERARA, 30 over proof, in hds.

BRANDY, in 1 doz. cases.

RIFLES, a few very superior Breech-loading Garibaldi's, complete with all necessary accoutrements.

MUSKETS, for Indian trade, 3 and 3 1/2 feet barrels.

POWDER, BLASTING, glazed and black.

SOAP, Pure Yellow, in 18-lb. boxes.

ENGINES, PORTABLE AND STATIONARY, 12 and 15 H. P., will be sold very cheap.

E. STAMP & CO.,  
no23 ft Wharf street.

## CARSWELL & CO.,

Langley Street, REAR OF STATIONER'S HALL,

OFFER FOR SALE—

EX "RETRIEVER."

GINGER BRANDY—In 1 doz cases;

CHERRY BRANDY—In 1 doz cases;

BRANDY—U. V., Proprietors, Renat, Burgundy, and other brands, in hds and q'ts cases;

CHAMPAGNE—"Sillery Mousseaux," in quarts;

CHAMPAGNE—Star, in pints and q'ts pints;

MOSELLE—Quarts and pints;

WHISKY—McKenzie, cask and case;

OLD TOM—McKenzie, bulk and case;

RUM SHIRUB:

PORTER—Byass, Victoria Stores, Duckworth, Barclay, Perkins & Co., Marzetti, &c.

LAMS—Sinclair's, Belfast;

SILKS—Black and white Gros, Sarsenets, Fancy Silks, and a few fine extra rich boucle Dresses;

EMBROIDERIES—Ties, Gloves, Ribbons, &c.

CARSWELL & CO.,  
Langley street.

## NOW LANDING,

### Ex "Prince of the Seas."

FROM LONDON,

ENGLISH DRUGS.

ENGLISH CHEMICALS.

FARINA'S EAU DE COLOGUE (genuine), &c., &c.

Also, from the well-known manufactory of Messrs Blandell, Spence & Co.,

ENGLISH BOILED OIL, ENGLISH WHITELEAD,

of fine quality.

Also, received

BY EXPRESS FROM LONDON.

An elegant selection of

SILVER-MOUNTED SMELLING BOTTLES,

W. M. SEARBY,  
Importing Druggist,  
Government street.

del2

WEBSTER & CO.,  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL  
Boot and Shoe Dealers,  
YATES STREET, VICTORIA.

A REOPENING A SELECT STOCK

of new and choice goods, and have constantly

and are receiving by every arrival from

San Francisco and every sailing vessel from England

a full assortment of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

Also, a full assortment of

Shoe Findings and Saddlers' Leather

of every description.

BY EXPRESS FROM LONDON.

An elegant selection of

SILVER-MOUNTED SMELLING BOTTLES,

W. M. SEARBY,  
Importing Druggist,  
Government street.

del2

WEBSTER & CO.,  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL  
Boot and Shoe Dealers,  
YATES STREET, VICTORIA.

For Fire and Life Assurance

AT HOME AND ABROAD

CAPITAL £1,259,760 STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed Agents for Victoria.

JANION & GREEN,  
Victoria, August, 1860.

au21 6m

Blankets, Blankets, Blankets

THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS FOR

SALE HIS DISTILLERY AT NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

It is in a complete order, well located, and well

arranged. A rare chance is offered to any one de-

sirous of engaging in a profitable business, the excise

on liquor manufactured being 10 cents per gallon,

and on imported \$1 50, making an advantage of al-

most one hundred per cent. in favor of domestic

liquor, including cost of material and labor.

WILLIAM H. WOODCOCK.

del2

BOOK BINDING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

WILLIAM STEWART, FROM ED-

INBURGH, is prepared to execute orders for

Book Binding in the best styles and at the lowest

rates.

Government Work Contracted for.

Orders left at Messrs HIBBEN & CARSWELL'S,

Yates street, promptly attended to.

sell21m

# THE BRITISH COLONIST

## TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

Tuesday Morning, Dec. 17, 1861

## Are our Taxes a Check to Colonization?

A correspondent in this issue would have it that taxes are so heavy here that they prevent the investment of capital; in other words, that our taxes drive capital away from the Colony, and thus check colonization. We believe this to be a very mistaken idea. In proportion to the value of labor here, in comparison with the value of labor in Great Britain, our taxes are not nearly so high as there. Here labor, on the average, is worth \$3 a day at the lowest, and the taxes per head—allowing there are 4000 inhabitants in the Colony and the revenue £21,000—are \$26 25. In reality, however, our taxes are not as high as this; for properly the £5000 and odd received by the Treasury this year for Crown land instalments would reduce the whole revenue to £16,000, or \$20 a head. We cannot, even, fairly place the tax per head as high as this, for besides the sale of Government land, the proceeds of which go into the Treasury and are not taxes, there is the Post Office, Registrar of Deeds, and the Courts, which return a certain amount of revenue for a consideration given. And wherever a substantial consideration is given to an individual for his individual benefit, for the money he pays into a government, and as this substantial consideration is not enjoyed in common by the whole of the commonwealth, it cannot be regarded as given for taxes. There can, however, be no question as to the correctness of not considering the instalments on Crown lands as taxes, as the purchaser, and the purchaser alone, has his acres to show for his money. For the purposes of our argument we may fairly assume, then, that the tax per head to each individual inhabitant is under \$20. But if we take \$1 a day—which is far above the fact—as the average of labor in Great Britain, and the taxes per head at \$15, then the taxes here, to be in proportion, ought to be \$45 a head. It can, then, be plainly enough seen that taxes in this Colony are 125 per cent. lower than in Great Britain.

If we take a gold country like California, the taxes direct and indirect are much greater than they are here. There is first the famous Morrill tariff which levies an indirect tax on the consumer, which amounts on the average to over 50 per cent. on all imported goods which he consumes. Second there is the proceeds of public lands, \$1 25 an acre, when they are only \$1 an acre here. Third, there is the national income tax. These three sources of revenue all fall into the national treasury. Next is the State tax, the county tax, the city tax, which are devoted to the general and local purposes of the State. These three alone are far higher than our taxes. But if the State and national taxes of California are united the average per head is very considerably greater than it is here. We then justly claim that taxes are far lower here than in Great Britain, and much lower and less numerous than in California. We naturally enquire then, how such a charge can be laid on this colony, that our taxes check colonization?

We again repeat that it is a mistake that our taxes check colonization. But we see clearly enough how a capitalist may feel direct taxes here, or why he may refuse to invest. It can only occur in one case. The capitalist has \$100,000 he would like to invest. He don't wish however to invest his money in available real estate. He don't wish to buy property which is improved and yielding a handsome percentage. He can do that elsewhere. But he wishes to purchase a large number of town lots on the outskirts of the town, at a very low figure, and then wait one or two years for it to increase in value. Such property would as a general thing be unproductive. Taxes would have to be paid on it annually; though no rent could be obtained. If the prospect of a large immigration was certain and immediate, so as to raise the value of lots an hundred to five hundred per cent. above cost, and that in one or two years, we would never hear of the taxes being too high, or taxes being a check to colonization. As the kind of property in which a capitalist would like to invest, in must in the nature of things be unproductive for several years, and during that time taxes and interest on taxes accumulate annually, he thinks it, better to invest in available real estate elsewhere, but gives as an excuse that the taxes check colonization. This is the only cause that we can conceive in which a capitalist would not realize in this colony high interest for his investment, whether invested in the purchase of real estate, loaned on mortgage, or advanced on good paper with or without collateral.

It would certainly be a most unwise project to adopt—the exemption from taxes of capital invested in unproductive town lots. The consequence would be that every low-priced lot would be snapped up by capitalists. They would in a few years monopolize the whole suburbs, and when required for business or residences would exact enormous prices in sale or rents, and very probably prove themselves absentee landlords.

lords. Whereas, if they pay taxes annually on their property according to its market value, they do something to redeem themselves from the unavoidable evil of centralizing the possession of real estate in a few hands, instead of distributing it among the many.

Under the present system of taxation adopted here there can be no doubt that the taxes are not levied equally. Real estate has to pay more than its proportion, whilst personal property is nearly exempt. The Trades' License don't reach half the goods imported into the Colony; more than one-half are exempted from taxes, the returns not meeting the imports by half. The capitalist who does a banking business of a million of dollars annually does not pay taxes in proportion to his capital invested. The consequence is that a premium is offered here for the investment of capital in anything but real estate. But with all the disproportion between the taxes in real and personal property—and although the disproportion requires adjusting and the revenue to be more wisely appropriated—yet our taxes, in our opinion, offer no check whatever to colonization.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

### A Hard Case.

Editor BRITISH COLONIST:—On the 14th of October last I was arrested on a charge of robbing one George Mitchell, tried before Mr. Pemberton, and acquitted of the charge. At the time of my arrest, officer Blake preferred a charge of vagrancy against me, which, however, was never brought up in Court; but the magistrate decided that I must procure two sureties in £10 each, and myself in £20, to be of good behavior for six months, or go to prison for two months. Having no friends here, I could not procure the necessary security, and I was compelled to lie two months in jail, from which I was only liberated to-day. Now, Mr. Editor, why will not Mr. Pemberton show cause why he committed me to prison, or why he required security for good behavior after acquitting me of the charge of robbery. He never investigated the charge of vagrancy. Had he done so I would have been able to show a clean record; and yet I am cast into a felon's cell, compelled to associate with murderers and thieves, for a period of two months, and all because I chanced to be a stranger here. If this is English justice and law I want no more of it. Why, sir, there is not a stranger in town but to-morrow might be taken before this same "upright" magistrate on a charge emanating from the prolific brain of a common drunkard—as my accuser is known to be—and because the stranger cannot procure bail for future good behavior, he will have to go to prison. The thing is outrageous, and I am only surprised that such injustice is permitted in an English Colony in this nineteenth century.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. M. BOWLER, Victoria, December 16, 1861.

del17 11

## For the Holidays!

### MORRIS & MONET, FRUITERERS

Opposite Mr. Harris' Brick Building,

GOVERNMENT STREET

Offer for Sale to Families and Hotels:

50 Island Turkeys;  
25 dozen Chickens;  
Ducks and Geese;  
Island and Oregon Eggs.

—ALSO—

FRESH BUTTER, CITRON, CURRANTS,  
RAISINS AND LEMON PEEL.

del17 1m

## A U C T I O N,

FRIDAY, Dec. 20th, 1861.

At 11 o'clock, A. M.

AT THE HUDSON BAY CO.'S WAREHOUSE

TO CLOSE INVOICES,

## Special Sale

—OF—

## English Blankets

500 prs. 2 1-2 point White Blankets;

250 prs. 3 point White Blankets;

200 prs. 2 1-2 point Blue Blankets;

200 prs. 2 1-2 point Scarlet Blankets.

The above are in trusses of 25 pairs each, and were selected expressly for this market.

A CREDIT of 30 days will be given on all sums over \$100.

J. A. McCREA,  
Auctioneer.

del17 1m

## Industrial Exhibition.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

#### NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE WOULD INFORM

all who intend to contribute specimens of the Natural Products of Vancouver, or of any of the Industrial Arts, that they are now prepared to receive them. And as it is particularly desirable that the Committee should, at an early day, be able to form a correct idea of the space required for their proper exhibition in England and transmit the same to the Royal Commissioners, it is requested that the Secretary be informed forthwith of all articles intended for exhibition as all such articles of bulky nature will have to be shipped by the first opportunity, via Cape Horn.

J. T. PIDWELL,  
Secretary and Manager.

Victoria, V. I., October 16, 1861.

del17 1m

Here is Where You Get Your

Boots Made to Order and

Warranted.

A. NOLTEMEIER,

BOGHT & SHOE MAKER,

WADDINGTON ALLEY,

Next to Frank's Restaurant,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM

the public that he is prepared to make and re-

pair in the best style BOOTS and SHOES of all de-

scriptions.

—ALSO ON HAND—

A large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, ready

made, at the lowest prices for CASH.

The public are particularly requested to call before

del17 1m

the purchase of any article.

del17 1m

# THE BRITISH COLONIST

Tuesday Morning, Dec 17, 1861.

**THE BOGUS GOLD DUST.**—Wm. Grant, arrested for attempting to sell brass filings for gold dust to Nathan Solomon, was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday. Mr. Solomon testified that the prisoner asked \$17 an ounce for the "dust," but witness finding that it felt "awful light," scrutinized it closely and discovered the attempted swindle; prisoner said he obtained it of a man from the American side. Officer Blake arrested Grant and swore that accused told him that a man named Smith, belonging over the Sound, had given it to him, but he could not or would not say what Smith owed him for. The case was remanded for three days. The brass was exhibited in Court, and is decidedly the poorest imitation of gold dust we have ever seen. No sensible man could expect to pass such stuff in a gold country—and more especially to so shrewd a person as Mr. Solomon is known to be. Grant is no doubt too big a fool to run at large, and if the Colony will but pay his board for the next twelve months it will render him as well as society an important service.

**THE DANCE-HOUSE Row.**—Henry T. Mulloy and James Lyon, respectable-looking miners, were before Mr. Pemberton yesterday morning on a charge of fighting at Terpsichorean Hall on Saturday night. Officer Harvey testified to a pugilistic encounter between the accused. Mulloy said he was drunk and could not say whether himself or Lyon was most to blame. Lyon stated that he also was under the influence of John Barleycorn, but thought both struck about the same time. The magistrate fined each party £5, remarking that order must be maintained at such places, or that the authorities would close them. Michael W. Shaw, a representative of the "Lone Star Republic," was next arraigned for attempting to rescue the prisoners from the officers, and was fined £5. The fines were all paid, and (looking at it in a business-like point of view) the Colonial Treasury is to-day better off by £15 than it would have been had the row not taken place.

**VERDICT OF "WILLFUL MURDER."**—The Coroner's jury, summoned to inquire into the cause of death of Thomas Holmes, late stoker on H. M. S. Topaze, yesterday morning returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against both the Cowichan Indians—Tom and Klor-ek. No evidence other than that already given in our columns, was produced. Coroner Dickson stated to the jury that he intended acquainting the Governor with the conduct of officer Blake in refusing to act as interpreter before the inquest without pecuniary remuneration. Several of the jurors, however, expressed their approbation of the course of the officer, and thought that if he was required to act as interpreter he was certainly entitled to remuneration.

**A Rowdy JACK TAR.**—A Topaze blue-jacket was arrested on Sunday night, by officer Blake, for raising a row in a saloon. Yesterday morning in Court he denied the charge; but being told by the bench that if the case was remanded for one day and the assault proven he would be fined £5, and that if he pleaded guilty now he would only have to pay 5s., Jack chose the latter alternative, and acknowledged that he was to blame.

**A BULL.**—Yesterday the Swine and Goat Bill was under consideration at the House of Assembly, and one of the honorable sermons seriously proposed, as an amendment to a certain clause, "that neither swine nor goats be allowed to run at large in the streets of Victoria *unless in charge of some person!*" The laugher of the honorable members brought the mover to his senses at once, and he subsided.

**STRIKES AT AN OFFICER.**—Alex. Ben. Costa pitched into policeman Riley in the passage-way of the theatre on Saturday night, and if the officer had permitted it, would have given him a tremendous thrashing. But being on the shoulder himself, the officer quickly floored A. B. C. and then dragged him through the mud to prison, where he laid until yesterday morning and paid 20s. as a punishment.

**THE "PRINCE OF THE SEAS."**—Two sailors belonging to the Prince of the Seas stole the ship's boat on Sunday night, and are supposed to have crossed the Straits. A reward is offered for their apprehension. Some of the cargo of the vessel has been stolen. The hatches were opened yesterday, and the cargo appears to have been greatly damaged on the late voyage.

**THE APPLE AND PEANUT Row.**—The case of Thomas Cooper, the modern Hercules, accused of assaulting David Kaufman, the apple and peanut man, at the theatre on Saturday night, will come up for a hearing to-day in the Police Court.

**HAY.**—Is selling here at \$35 per ton. The cargo brought by the General Harney, from Seattle, was sold to R. Brodrick yesterday at a considerable advance on former rates.

**Two or three drunks paid the usual fine yesterday in the Police Court.**

**The steamer Otter will leave for New Westminster to-morrow morning at seven o'clock.**

**THE LADIES' FAIR.**—The fair at Moore's Hall, on next Friday, will be one of the pleasantest that has ever taken place in this city. The ladies are working hard to make it a success, and we are sure that the gentlemen will not be found behindhand when called on to do their share. The price of admission will be only fifty cents, which secures you a right to buy a half-dozen useful or ornamental articles, and entitles you to the rare pleasure of being waited on by the fair sex.

**GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION.**—The Exhibition of Gymnastic exercises by the pupils of the Excelsior Club will take place to-morrow evening. The members have attained to considerable proficiency and being all young men engaged in business here, the exhibition must prove highly attractive and interesting to the public. We advise our readers to secure seats in advance.

**LIBEL SUIT.**—It is reported that one of the two M. D.'s who have been pitching into each other through the public prints for a week or two past, has sued his antagonist for libel. The case, if it ever comes to trial, cannot fail in proving interesting.

**AUCTION.**—Mr. Backus will hold a regular sale to-day, at his rooms, of boots and shoes, molasses, ale, whiskey, and general groceries.

**The steamer Enterprise, from the Sound, is due this morning with later news from the seat of war.**

**A race for \$100 aside, between Howard's "Lady Franklin" and Harris' bay horse, will come at one o'clock to-day.**

**THANKS.**—To Ballou's Express for important favors rendered us on the arrival of the Otter.

**The brigantine Emily W. Seyburn has gone on the beach at Laing's for repairs.**

## House of Assembly.

MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1861.

House met at 3½ o'clock. Present—Speaker Helmcken, and Messrs. King, Cary, Trimble, McDonald, Franklin, Trutch, Tammie, Gordon.

Mr. King desired to intimate that he would, at the next meeting of the House, ask the Attorney General when the Court of Quarter Sessions was to be re-established, and was proceeding to make a few remarks, when the Attorney General suddenly left the House. Mr. King then gave formal notice that he would at the next meeting ask for information on the subject.

The House went into committee on the Swine and Goat Bill, Mr. Tammie in the chair, and no further business was transacted up to the hour of adjournment.

## Taxes a Check to Colonization.

If to carry consumable goods from the places where they are superabundant to those where they are scarce, is a good pecuniary speculation, is it not equally a good speculation to do the same thing with regard to labor and instruments? This is a question which has been already asked, and remaining unanswered, has been conceded. Why then, we ask, is the exportation of labor and capital from other countries to this prohibited—*virtually* prohibited—by the taxes imposed here? Several large capitalists have been, to my knowledge, turned away from investing their money in this colony—simply on the ground of the exorbitant taxation which exists. If this taxation produces so disastrous a result to our colony, what, we enquire—nay, we demand, what are the advantages (of course, we do not mean private advantages) gained by those public burdens?

Private advantages, of course, we could point out, accruing to the heads of a heavy and almost useless official staff. It was a mistake in the Governor to surround himself (under the weak idea of adding to the dignity of his place) with office-bearers—needed only in a large and advanced colony such as Australia. But in a place like this, with but a handful of colonists in it, the Governor should have regarded himself simply as a large farming agent; and, tucking up his sleeves to the work, ought to have had working-men around him, and none others.

Still it would be unfair now for him to dismiss his staff, although it would be quite enough for him to keep one or two good accountants and a copying clerk to keep his correspondence in order. He is responsible to those gentlemen. They have been lifted, as regards the Colony, into a false position; and we have no doubt that the Colony, as dutiful children, accepting the visitation of the sins of their fathers upon it, will try to bear the infliction. We might, for instance, give them an equivalent in land to console them for the loss of office; but this Colony will not submit to a taxation which drives capital, labor, and improvements away from it; will not submit to it, we say, without a peaceful, steady and constitutional struggle against it.

In proportion to the growth of a Colony is the power and importance of the House of Assembly representing the Colony, and in the same proportion decreases arbitrary and irresponsible rule, until at last the sphere of its operations lies hardly within the narrow limits of its official staff. Thus the policy which checks colonization, at the same time aids arbitrary rule; and the true inference from such a policy is; it has been dictated rather by a desire of holding undue power than in advancing the true interests of the people.

Moral and intellectual advantages are by this tax-protection-duty also sacrificed; commercial adventure is checked; literary advance is impeded. The improvements which always takes place between civilized nations from frequent intercommunication with those whose customs, experience and example differ from each other is hindered here by the anti-colonization policy which we deprecate, and which, while it injures every man in the colony, involves in ruin the permanent interests of civilization itself.

**CAPITALIST.**—Is selling here at \$35 per ton. The cargo brought by the General Harney, from Seattle, was sold to R. Brodrick yesterday at a considerable advance on former rates.

**Two or three drunks paid the usual fine yesterday in the Police Court.**

**The steamer Otter will leave for New Westminster to-morrow morning at seven o'clock.**

**CAPITALIST.**

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, V. I.

### ARRIVED.

Dec 16.—Star Otter, Mount, New Westminster Bark Prince of the Seas, Helier LeGrisley, London Schr Gen Harvey, Roeder, Port Townsend Schr H C Page, Ober, Port Townsend Sloop Northern Light, Montford, Port Townsend

### CLEARED.

Dec 16.—Sloop Northern Light, Montford, P Townsend

### IMPORTS.

Per schooner GEN HARNEY, from Port Townsend—25 tons hay to Ferry; value, \$50

## ASSAY OFFICE.

### MARCHAND & CO.

Respectfully announce to the public of

**VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA**

that they have opened their new office for the

**ASSAYING OF GOLD, SILVER,**

**COPPER, AND OTHER ORES,**

And are now fully prepared to make all Assays on

trusted to them with

## Correctness and Care.

Returns made in from 3 to 6 hours in bar or coin

at the option of the depositor.

M & CO. beg to refer to the following bankers:

Wells, Fargo & Co., Victoria.

McDonald & Co., Victoria.

Ladd & Tilton, Portland, Oregon.

Davidson & May, San Francisco.

Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco.

Talhant & White, San Francisco.

Purdon & Co., San Francisco.

Sather & Church, San Francisco.

Harris & Co., San Francisco.

Abel Guy & Co., San Francisco.

OFFICE—In the building formerly occupied by

McDonald & Co., No 8 Yates street, Victoria

de 101

## HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID

FOR

## HIDES AND SKINS,

By PICKETT & CO.,

Wharf street.

## For Sale,

The schr. "Nanaimo Packet,"

**23 TONS REGISTER, WITH BOAT,**

23 Anchors, Tackle, and Apparel all complete and

ready for sea. This vessel is in perfect order, having

been thoroughly overhauled in June last. She will

be sold low and on easy terms to responsible parties

EDGAR & ALME

Wharf street, near Yates,

note 8 Imis

E. STAMP & CO., Agents.

## ATTENTION IS PARTICULARLY

A solicited to his extensive and varied assortment of Spectacles in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames, to

suit all sizes and ages. Eye-Glasses and Opera-

Glasses, Sunglasses, Surveyor's and Miner's Com-

pases, Mathematical Instruments, Microscopes, Tele-

scopes, Brass Drawing Instruments, together with

numerous other articles in

## THE OPTICIAN LINE.

Imported direct from London and New York ex-

pressly for the Victoria trade.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry re-

paired with the utmost dispatch and

## WARRANTED,

At Marks' Old Stand,

YATES STREET, OPPOSITE LANGLEY STREET,

VICTORIA, V. I.

de 96 Imis

## HOT

## SPICED WINES AND RUSKS,

AT THE

## STAR AND GARTER HOTEL,

Government Street.

—

## ENGLISH ALE,

AT THE

## STAR AND GARTER HOTEL,

Government Street.

—

## FOR THE

## HOLIDAYS!

EX RETRIEVER.

—

## FAMILIES CAN DEPEND ON HAVING

the following articles:

—

## JULES HORINS' BRANDY,

In 1 dozen cases.

—

## PORT WINE,

In 1 dozen cases.

—

## SHERRY WINE,

In 1 dozen cases.

—

## CAMPBELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY,

In 1 dozen cases.

—

## ENGLISH ALE,

In 1 dozen cases.

—

## ENGLISH PORTER,

In 1 dozen cases.

—

## CHILDR'S COMPLAINTS,

It is not generally known, but such is the fact, that

children require medicine often than their parents,

Three-tenths of the children die before they attain

the age of eight years. Let mothers, then, be wise,

and give to their children small doses of these inva-

lent Pills once or twice every week, in such quan-



W. M. SEARBY,  
HAS RECEIVED,  
EX "Retriever," from London,  
ENGLISH DRUGS,  
Chemicals,

Essential Oils, (very fine)  
Medicinal Extracts,

PATENT MEDICINES,  
—INCLUDING—

Rowland's Macassar;

" Odonto;

Howard's Enamel, for filling decayed teeth;

Glover's Court Plaster, etc., etc.

TOOTH BRUSHES,

A large assortment of Piesse & Lubin's

Superior Perfumery,

Keating's Lozenges;

Keating's Antithelmintic Bon Bons;

Keating's Insect Destroyer;

Thurges & Co's Superfine

Mustard and patent Condensed Egg

(for Custards, &c., invaluable at sea)

W. M. SEARBY,  
Pharmaceutical Chemist,  
Government street, Victoria.

no24

HOME PRODUCTION.

Balmoral Nursery, Salt Spring Island.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BALMORAL NURSERY beg respectfully to inform the public that they are prepared to supply a choice assortment of

FRUIT TREES AND SHRUBS,

Consisting of the best cultivated varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries; also, Gooseberries, Waltons, Blackberries, Strawberries, Currants, etc.

Samples can be seen at Messrs. Stewart, Meldrum & Co's, Victoria, or at Mr. Armstrong's, New Westminster, who will execute orders.

no22 Im

The Science of Ironing.

A SATIN GLAZE STARCH where you purchase Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder one pound is equal to nearly Two Pounds of any other. It is the very best Starch for Gentleman's Collars and Cravats and the most economical for large Washing Establishments, Manufacturers, Bleachers, Hot-Pressers, and Finishers, as the iron cannot possibly stick, every description of Embroidery, Lace, and Muslins can be ironed without fear of tearing. Used exclusively by Her Majesty's Lace Dresser, by the Laundry for Buckingham Palace, and by thousands of Families throughout the Kingdom. Sole Manufacturers—HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E.

26, Woodstock street, Bond street, J.

August 31, 1858.

[Lace Dresser by Appointment to the Queen.]

GENTLEMEN—I have used your Starch for a considerable time, and have much pleasure in saying that is the best Starch I have ever used. It surpasses any of the Foreign Manufactures for giving a beautiful finish to the most delicate fabrics. For the ladies &c., it is invaluable.

I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,

ELIZABETH CURLING,

Agents, Messrs. JAXON & GREEN,

Victoria.

no23

The Great Domestic Revolution.

HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER for Washing without Rubbing has created an entire change and thoroughly revolutionized the management of the "Family Wash;" and there are no reasons why the old, slovenly and disgusting process should be retained—a process so unnecessary, unscientific, and barbarous as to be considered a great national disgrace! Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder saves time, trouble, money, fire, soap, "tongue and temper," and entirely removes the "female slavery" of the tub and wash-pot, present domestic happiness destroying practice of washing. It contains nothing injurious, but is as safe for the trairie and as for the best soap! Only boil the clothes 20 minutes and hang the up to dry. No Rubbing required, however dirty the clothes! A Penny Packet is equal to Two Pounds of Soap!

Every Packet bears the signature of the sole Manufacturer—HARPER TWELVETREES, "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow, London, E., the largest manufacturer of Washing Powder in the world. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

Agents, Messrs. JAXON & GREEN,

Victoria.

no24

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

Fire and Life Insurance Company

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Cash Capital and Reserved Fund \$6,000,000

W. B. JOHNSON, Esq., Agent for San Francisco.

de2 Im

The UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED

to receive applications for Insurance in

Victoria on first class Buildings and merchandise

stored therein; and will also insure detached houses

in the suburbs, and furniture in same.

FRED. GREEN,

Wharf street.

no25

Voluntaryism.

FORT VALE NEEDS A WESLEYAN

Church, and guarantees two-thirds of the cost of

erection. It is believed that Victoria Voluntaryists

will endorse this conduct by contributing towards

the remainder.

Amounts for this end paid to Mr. CULVERWELL

will be duly forwarded and righteously appropriated.

A. BROWNING,

Yate, Oct. 1 1861.

o27

DR. CLERJON,

FROM PARIS,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

Government street, between Yates and Johnson, in

the Yard opposite Washington Restaurant.

Treatment of all Diseases without Mercury.

no26-2m

FOR SALE,

640 GALLONS CAMPFENE, IN BOND

WILLIAM H. WOODCOCK.

New Westminster, Sept. 24th, 1861.

no27 Im

UNDERTAKING.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING A COMPLETE

Stock on hand, is now prepared to execute any

order therewith, on the shortest notice and on the

most reasonable terms.

The Trade Supplied.

R. LEWIS,

Corner of Government and Broughton streets,

Victoria.

de2 tf

LANDING,

EX W. B. SCRANTON,

20 HEDS. NO. 1 INSPECTED BACON;

150 cases Pie Fruits.

For sale by

HENRY NATHAN,

Wharf street.

de2

For Nanaimo and Salt Spring Island.

THE SLOOP "HOZ," CAPT. PRATT,

is carrying the mails, leaves for the above ports

every Wednesday. On the return trip she leaves

Nanaimo every Saturday. For freight and passage

apply to Wm. Muir, Langley street.

no28

### CLOTHING, ETC.

NATHAN POINTER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

GOVERNMENT STREET,

In the lower story of

British Colonist Fire-Proof Building,

Two doors South of the Post Office, Victoria, V. I.

is now prepared to offer the largest assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods ever exhibited in

Victoria, consisting of Messrs. Davis & Jones' Patent

Shirts, (of New York,) and L. Atkinson's Improved

Shoulder Seam Patent Shirts, (of Philadelphia)

Just received, the latest styles of

BALTIC SHIRTS,

from London. Also, a fine lot of pure Baltic Stockings and Hose, Gents Shaker Flannel Undershirts and Drawers. Also, a fine lot of Derby and Saxony

Wool Shirts and Drawers,

White and Colored Marseilles Shirts, a full assortment

Gents Superfine Manchester Gingham Shirts, a magni-

ficent assortment of

GENTS SILK SCARFS,

a new style of Gents Fine Cassimere Comforters and

Opera Scarfs, the latest styles of Davis & Jones' cele-

brated superfine patent

White and Colored Shirts,

and is also receiving by every Steamer those beautiful

BYRON SHIRTS,

of all sizes, varying from 13 to 20 inches around the

neck. Ladies should call and examine those

Baltic Stockings,

for winter wear. Orders sent through Express for

Shirts, by sending the size of the neck, I will guar-

antee to fit. Orders filled for all parts of

BRITISH COLUMBIA & PUGET SOUND.

I shall receive fresh Goods by every arrival from

London. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, ex

Grecian. A fine lot of

GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES,

for the Fall and Winter trade.

— ALSO —

a fine lot of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas,

high finish. The Gloves consist of some 55 dozen

pairs, of various kinds. The Crimean Blue Over-

shirts, weighing two and a half pounds, with double

backs. We study to please. Business hours, from 6

A. M. to 10 P. M.

no29 6m&dw

"Cheap John."

THE WELL KNOWN HOUSE OF "CHEAP

JOHN" EVERYBODY'S FRIEND, has

opened in Yates Building, Yates street, near corner of

Wharf, and next door to McDonald, the Banker.

It will be well for everybody to call and see us.

Our old customers we know will continue to patronize us, for they know that our Goods are the best and

cheapest in the market.

All Orders from the country promptly attended to,

at the shortest notice and best style.

Lowest Market Price, for Cash.

Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock, as we are always well supplied with an extensive assortment of Goods, consisting of

All kinds of Clothing.

FIT EITHER FOR THE MINES OR BALL ROOM

FURNISHING GOODS,

Of every Description;

HATS AND CAPS

In every Style;

BOOTS AND SHOES

From the best Makers;

CUTLERY, PERFUMERY, ACCORD-

DEONS, PLAYING CARDS, TOBAC-

CO., SEGARS, CANDLES, YANKEE

NOTIONS, ETC.

Our motto is "GOOD GOODS FOR LITTLE

MONY." Terms Cash Only one price, on the "No more, no less" principle.

D. & H. SHIRE-SEY,

Cheap Johns, Auctioneers and Commission

Merchants,

no26 1m

GOVERNMENT STREET

Custom Clothing Store.